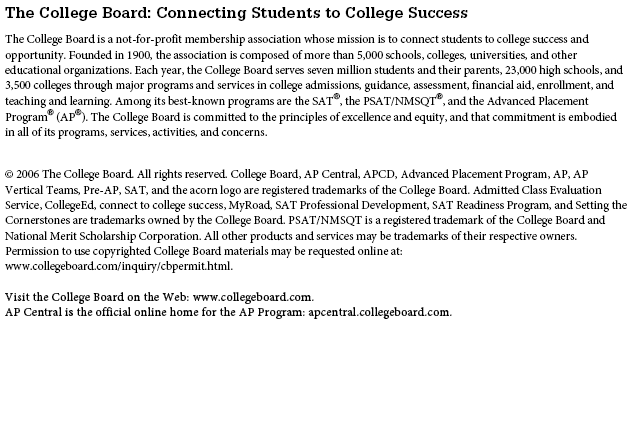
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# **Love him/Hate him: The story of Uzayr**

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**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**SECTION I**

**Time – 45 minutes**

Directions: You have 45 minutes to answer all 60 of the following questions. Please choose the best response to each question and fill it in your answer sheet. Any work written in this test booklet will not be counted toward your grade.

1. The theory of natural law provided the basis for the colonists’ justification of
   1. the separation of powers.
   2. an independent jury
   3. federalism.
   4. noninterference with slavery
   5. the liberties they sought.
2. “Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” were
   1. rights commonly listed in colonial charters
   2. Jefferson’s variation on commonly listed rights
   3. explicitly named in the preamble to the US Constitution
   4. enumerated in the Bill of Rights
   5. incorporated in the First Amendment
3. Which term describes rights that are based on nature and Providence?
   1. Civil rights
   2. Unalienable rights
   3. Essential rights
   4. Divine rights
   5. Penumbra rights
4. The year 1787 was when the
   1. Declaration of Independence was drafted
   2. Annapolis Convention was held.
   3. U.S. Constitution was written.
   4. U.S. Constitution was ratified by the thirteenth state.
   5. Washington and Hamilton first considered creating a new government.
5. The effect of Shay’s rebellion on attendance by delegates at the planned Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to
   1. encourage attendance by delegates fearing the collapse of state governments.
   2. encourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British.
   3. discourage attendance by delegates fearing a public outcry against any strengthening of the Articles of Confederation.
   4. discourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British.
   5. discourage attendance by delegates who fought in the revolutionary war.
6. The fact that democracy flourished in the United States can *best* be explained by
   1. The U.S. Constitution
   2. The physical advantages of the country.
   3. Opportunities to acquire land and make a living.
   4. All of these
   5. None of these
7. A political \_\_\_\_\_\_ deals with what a government should do, while a political \_\_\_\_\_\_ deals with how government should operate.
   1. constitution, administration
   2. administration, Constitution
   3. culture, ideology
   4. ideology, culture
   5. culture, administration
8. The adversarial, contentious spirit of the U.S. society is related *mostly* to Americas’ belief in
   1. individual rights
   2. social equality
   3. group harmony and cohesion
   4. democracy
   5. bicameralism
9. The sense that one has a say in what government does and that politics is understandable is referred to as
   1. political efficacy.
   2. political clout.
   3. political legitimacy.
   4. political participation.
   5. political reciprocity.
10. Low voter turnout in the United States can best be explained by
    1. voter apathy
    2. the media, especially television.
    3. the political party system.
    4. the media, especially big city newspapers.
    5. the voter registration system.
11. The founders saw political parties as
    1. an important aspect of democracy.
    2. effective only in raising money for campaigns.
    3. appropriate for a direct democracy but not for a republic.
    4. a means by communicating public opinion to the president.
    5. factions motivated by ambition and self-interest.
12. A northerner who opposed the Civil war was *most* likely to belong to which party?
    1. Republican
    2. Whig
    3. Federalist
    4. Democratic
    5. Tory
13. Between the national conventions party affairs are managed by a \_\_\_\_\_\_ made up of delegates from each state and territory.
    1. congressional campaign committee
    2. national caucus
    3. troika
    4. national committee
    5. rules committee
14. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 did all of the following *except*
    1. cut tax rates on all income groups.
    2. increase the tax credit for children.
    3. double the “marriage penalty”
    4. phase out the tax on estates of deceased persons.
    5. make it easier to deduct expenses.
15. Ideology plays a part in our selection of an economic theory. If we feel that individuals should not have to make economic decisions for themselves then we would prefer the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
    1. monetarist
    2. Keynesian
    3. planning
    4. supply-side
    5. credit based
16. Which act made it a crime to write, utter, or publish “any false, scandalous, and malicious material” aimed at the government with intent to defame it?
    1. Sedition Act of 1798
    2. Espionage Act of 1917
    3. Smith Act of 1940
    4. Internal Control Act of 1960
    5. F.O.L.E. Act of 1975
17. Usually, the Supreme Court has reacted to wartime curtailments of civil liberties by
    1. upholding them
    2. rejecting them
    3. upholding them first, limiting them later
    4. rejecting them first, reinstating them later
    5. avoiding rulings on constitutionality and consigning such issues to the lower federal courts
18. The two freedoms covered in the First Amendment are
    1. Privacy and expression
    2. Expression and religion
    3. Religion and bearing arms
    4. Bearing arms and privacy
    5. Privacy and security
19. Of the twenty-four congressional or presidential elections between 1952 and 1996, \_\_\_\_\_\_ produced a divided government.
    1. four
    2. seven
    3. fifteen
    4. nineteen
    5. none
20. One of the fears expressed by the founders about aspects of the Presidency was the fear of president’s
    1. claiming certain inherent powers by virtue of his position.
    2. using militia to overpower states.
    3. using his position to shape public opinion.
    4. powers to appoint select Supreme Court justices without congressional approval.
    5. powers to pardon.
21. The House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_ to decide the winner of a presidential.
    1. never had
    2. rarely had
    3. frequently had
    4. never been given the power
    5. never recognized its own power
22. Presidents have been limited to two terms by the
    1. Fourteenth Amendment.
    2. Sixteenth Amendment.
    3. Nineteenth Amendment.
    4. Twenty-first Amendment.
    5. Twenty-second Amendment.
23. The legitimacy of the office of president was aided during the years of the first presidents by which of the following?
    1. the limit placed on the number of terms a president could serve
    2. the minimal activism of early government
    3. the rise in power of political caucuses
    4. the close relationship that developed between the president and Congress
    5. narrow interpretations of the Constitution by the United States Supreme Court
24. Andrew Jackson established the precedent that a president’s veto can be used
    1. only on constitutional grounds.
    2. without first having a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
    3. even when Congress is still in action.
    4. on policy grounds when a bill may appear to be constitutional.
    5. without the advice and consent of the Senate.
25. From the examples of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, one learns that emergency conditions and \_\_\_\_\_ can offer presidents the opportunity for substantial increases in power.
    1. a strong congress
    2. a popular and strong-willed personality
    3. an uninterested public
    4. majority support in the cabinet
    5. a compliant Supreme Court
26. The definition of *bureaucracy* includes all of the following *except*
    1. a large organization.
    2. authority divided several managers.
    3. complexity of structure.
    4. appointed officials.
    5. an issue network.
27. The agency responsible for ensuring fair treatment of civil servants is the
    1. Civil Service Equity Board
    2. Office of Personnel Management
    3. Civil Service Commission
    4. Senior Executive Service
    5. Merit System Protection Board
28. Which of the following statements about issue networks is correct?
    1. They tend to be highly academic and nonpartisan.
    2. They tend to hold views that are in opposition to the party in power.
    3. They are groups that regularly debate government policy on specific issues.
    4. They are composed mostly of federal bureaucrats of the same party as the current president.
    5. They are usually composed of party leaders and corporate heads.
29. Which of the following statements about president’s power in foreign affairs is true?
    1. It is greater than that of leaders of other nations.
    2. It has rarely caused great controversy or political debate.
    3. It is probably less that the Framers intended.
    4. It is strictly limited by the federal court system.
    5. It is greater than his or her power over domestic affairs.
30. The Senate has well over \_\_\_\_\_­ treaties since 1789, but in the same time period, presidents have signed around \_\_\_\_\_ executive orders.
    1. 500…1000
    2. 500…2000
    3. 1000…3000
    4. 1000…7000
    5. 1000…an unknown amount
31. The chief judicial weapon in the government’s system of checks and balances is known as
    1. judicial activism.
    2. judicial interpretivism.
    3. judicial review
    4. judicial standing.
    5. judicial bypass.
32. *Marbury vs. Madison* had both legal and political significance. Which of the following rulings was of political significance?
    1. Congress may not add to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
    2. The Supreme Court may declare void any laws repugnant to the U.S. Constitution.
    3. Persons seeking writs of mandamus must go to a lower court.
    4. The Supreme Court will try to avoid direct confrontations with other branches of government.
    5. Congress can expand or contract the appellate jurisdiction of the court.
33. Court-packing refers to the practice of
    1. taking away Supreme Court’s appellate jurisdiction.
    2. appointing only justices who agree with the president’s political philosophy.
    3. appointing only justices who agree with Congress’s political philosophy.
    4. appointing only justices who can be categorized as strict constructionists.
    5. ignoring decisions in which a majority of justices cannot agree on a single opinion
34. What does the U.S. Constitution have to say about the size of the Supreme Court?
    1. It specifically sets the number of justices at six, later amended to nine.
    2. It specifically sets the number of justices at nine.
    3. It suggests but does not mandate a court of nine justices.
    4. It does not indicate how large the court should be.
    5. It specifically places the matter in the hands of the House of Representatives.
35. The two great questions about politics addressed by your text are, who governs? And
    1. who pays?
    2. to what ends?
    3. with what means?
    4. for how long?
    5. who votes?
36. The concept of separate, sovereign national and state governments is known as
    1. nationalism.
    2. democracy.
    3. confederation.
    4. federalism.
    5. unicameralism.
37. A federal system of government would probably appeal *most* to an interest group with
    1. most of its support concentrated in one region.
    2. majority support throughout the country.
    3. minority support throughout the country.
    4. no support anywhere to speak of.
    5. support in the Senate, but not the House.
38. Which statement best summarizes Madison's view of federalism?
    1. He was a consistent supporter of the notion of a supreme national government.
    2. He was a consistent supporter of the notion of the supremacy of state governments.
    3. He was first an ardent supporter of national supremacy, then of state's rights.
    4. He was first an ardent supporter of state's rights, then of national supremacy.
    5. He assumed the national government would be supreme except in times of war.
39. What group of people was referred to as “red diaper babies” by commentators in the 1960's?
    1. College radicals who were the children of radicals.
    2. Republicans whose parents were communists.
    3. Democrats who opposed the use of force in all circumstances.
    4. High school students who supported the war in Vietnam.
    5. Newspaper editors who were critical of Richard Nixon.
40. Which of the following spearheaded a broad-based political movement in the 1990's and aimed to represent the views of conservative evangelical Christians?
    1. Christian Coalition
    2. Moral Majority
    3. Bob Jones University Fellows
    4. Promise Keepers
    5. Bad Attitude Baptists
41. A gender gap is most likely to occur in an election in which the major issue is
    1. war,
    2. women’s rights.
    3. gun control.
    4. political ethics.
    5. school prayer.
42. What effects does attending college have on political attitudes?
    1. Students generally become more liberal
    2. Students generally become more conservative
    3. College has only a minimal effect on students' attitudes
    4. Students' political attitudes depend on their socioeconomic status
    5. Students tend to become more moderate
43. Which of the following statements best summarizes the value of presidential coattails to congressional candidates of the same party?
    1. It has never been a significant factor
    2. It remains a significant factor today
    3. It is increasingly significant for the Republicans
    4. It is becoming more significant today
    5. A and D
44. The constitution calls for reapportionment
    1. Every five years
    2. Every ten years
    3. Every twenty years
    4. Every fifty years
    5. Every one hundred years
45. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ issue is one in which the rival candidates have opposing views on a question that also divides the voters
    1. valence
    2. primary
    3. secondary
    4. residual
    5. position
46. It has been observed that interest groups are created more rapidly in some periods than in others. This suggests that these groups
    1. are the result of the diversity of the U.S. Society
    2. arise when labor is strong
    3. arise when labor is weak
    4. arise when social conditions demand action
    5. do not arise inevitably out of natural social processes
47. Americans are more likely to join \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than are citizens of other countries.
    1. labor unions
    2. business and trade associations
    3. professional and charitable organizations
    4. religious and political associations
    5. A and B
48. Probably the *best* measure of an interest group's influence is its
    1. size
    2. wealth
    3. organizational skill
    4. contacts
    5. issue dexterity
49. If the Framers had created a parliament instead of congress, it is reasonable to assume that its principal function would be
    1. representation and action
    2. investigation and censure
    3. involvement in the details of the administration
    4. conducting foreign policy
    5. debate
50. One important effect of bicameralism is that it
    1. ensures a separation of federal powers.
    2. creates an environment which resists unnecessary investigations.
    3. ensures the dominance of Congress over the executive and judicial branches of government.
    4. makes Congress subject to the powers of the Supreme Court.
    5. balances large and small states.
51. The Framers sought to prevent legislative tyranny by
    1. requiring Congress to defer to the other branches of government's.
    2. giving the executive the right to appoint both legislators and Supreme Court justices.
    3. severely limiting the powers of Congress.
    4. dividing power among the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.
    5. calling for the direct election of the Senate.
52. The general trend in power distribution and decision making throughout the evolution of congress has been toward
    1. centralization...more power for leadership.
    2. decentralization...more power for leadership.
    3. centralization... more power for individual members.
    4. decentralization...more power for individual members.
    5. centralization...more power for ideologues.
53. The typical member of congress is a(n)
    1. middle-aged, white, Protestant businessman.
    2. older, white, Protestant businessman.
    3. older, white, Catholic lawyer
    4. middle-aged, white, Protestant lawyer.
    5. young, white, communications major.
54. In the senate, the greatest power is in the hands of the
    1. speaker.
    2. president pro tempore.
    3. minority whip.
    4. majority leader.
    5. Chairperson of Judiciary Committees.
55. Most of the power in Congress is found in
    1. the committees.
    2. specialized caucuses.
    3. state delegations.
    4. party leaders.
    5. caucuses.
56. *Means tests* are associated with the following type of welfare programs:
    1. majoritarian-based
    2. minoritarian-based
    3. client-based
    4. currency-based
    5. neo-institutional based
57. Welfare policy in the United States developed after a change in attitudes about the concept of deserving versus undeserving poor beginning in the
    1. 1880s.
    2. 1900s.
    3. 1930s.
    4. 1960s.
    5. 1970s.
58. The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment to the U.S. Constitution appeared to guarantee equal rights for blacks.
    1. first.
    2. fourteenth.
    3. twenty-first.
    4. twenty-fifth.
    5. twenty-sixth.
59. A name used to describe laws that officially sanctioned racial discrimination is
    1. Jim Crow.
    2. Uncle Remus.
    3. Amos n’ Andy.
    4. Uncle Tom.
    5. General White.
60. The importance of the Lloyd Gaines and Ada Louis Sipuel civil rights cases was that the Supreme Court
    1. declared unconstitutional laws supporting schools that were separate but unequal in subtle ways.
    2. ruled segregation was lawful if mandated by a state constitution.
    3. ruled that racially separate schools were inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional.
    4. ruled that schools discriminating on the basis of race could be denied access to federal funds.
    5. declared unconstitutional laws creating schools that were

**END OF SECTION I**

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**SECTION II**

**Time – 100 minutes**

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. In your response, use substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. The U.S constitution has endured for more than two centuries as the framework of Government. However, the meaning of the constitution has been changed by both formal and informal methods.

-Identify 2 formal methods for adding amendments to the constitution.

-Identify two informal methods of adding amendments to the constitution.

1. In the last half of the 20th century, voter turnout in federal elections has declined. During the same period, voter turn out has been higher in presidential elections than in midterm elections.

-Identify two factors that have contributed to the overall decline in federal elections and explain how each factor has contributed to the overall decline.

-Identify two reasons why voter turnout has been higher in Presidential elections than in midterm elections.

1. There are 2 main parties: Republican and Democrat. However, don't forget about minor parties (third parties), they play a pretty important role in the U.S Political System.

-Name two important contributions minor parties make to the U.S political system.

-How can minor parties affect the main parties (Republican and Democrat). Name one good way and one bad way.

1. The concept of divided government in the U.S means that one political party can control the executive branch while another controls the legislative branch. This poses problems for the President in making appointments.

-Describe two problems that divided government poses for the President in making federal appointments.

**END OF EXAMINATION**